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In other words, 92,043 deaths, or 32.72 per cent of the total plague mortality for the Presidency, occurred in these two districts. The plague mortality in them was as follows:

	Per thousand.
Belgaum.....	45.37
Dharwar.....	42.26
Total for both districts.....	43.72

Monthly mortality.

The disease rose steadily from July of 1902, continued severe through the first quarter of 1903, and fell to a minimum in May and June. Notwithstanding the widespread and fatal character of the scourge, only 18.27 per cent of towns and villages were affected, as against 10.38 per cent last year.

In 7 towns plague was the cause of over half the general mortality, and in the remaining towns greatly raised the annual general death rate.

Plague deaths among the inoculated.

In compliance with Government orders, a record of those who had been inoculated with antiplague prophylactic and who subsequently died of plague was kept. To judge of the value of the prophylactic, a register of all persons inoculated should have been available, and a record then kept to show how many of these subsequently were attacked and died. The returns record merely the number of deaths among inoculated persons. Of 281,269 who died of plague during the year 1903, 2,156, or 0.76 per cent, had been thus inoculated at some previous date.

Fever in the Bombay Presidency, 1903.

Population of the Presidency in 1901, 18,481,362.

Mortality from fevers, 1892 to 1903.

1892.....	438,038	1900.....	543,319
1893.....	361,160	1901.....	291,951
1894.....	429,094	1902.....	270,845
1895.....	388,843	1903.....	259,704
1896.....	410,143	Mean, 1892 to 1897.....	405,488
1897.....	405,652	Mean, 1898 to 1903.....	301,763
1898.....	216,324	Mean, 1892 to 1903.....	353,626
1899.....	228,438	Mean, 1893 to 1902.....	354,577

Thus, with two exceptions, the deaths from fever are less than in any previous year since 1892, and are far less than the mean for the past six years. The comparison of the mean mortality for the first period with that of the second period of six years shows a tendency toward diminution in the fever mortality.

Of 259,704 deaths in 1903, there were 134,048 among males and 125,656 among females.

Classification of fevers.

"In the absence of registration, supported by medical diagnosis, it is impossible to ascertain what proportion of fevers in the districts of

the Presidency are due to malaria, enteric, measles, or other well known and differentiated febrile diseases." The deputy sanitary commissioner of the Gujarat Province says in his annual report that the word "fever," which generally is assumed to refer to malarial fever, is constantly applied to other diseases accompanied by high temperature which are wholly different from malaria.

Malarial fevers.

In the forest areas of Kanara and Dharwar, which lie in the Southern Province, malaria is especially prevalent, and may account for the gradual diminution of the population in these areas. Quinine is at present issued at Government dispensaries and post-offices, and also by district inspectors, while traveling dispensaries have been sanctioned for the most malarious areas in Kanara. An attempt at reduction of mosquitoes in forest areas is considered impracticable. In Bijapur town, however, the civil surgeon organized mosquito brigades with good effect, especially near the jail.

Reports from Calcutta—Mortuary report—Vessel inspected.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports as follows:

During the week ended October 15, 1904, there were 8 deaths from cholera and 2 deaths from plague, and during the week ended October 22 there were 14 deaths from cholera and 3 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended October 15, 1904, there were 239 cases and 195 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended October 8, 1904, there were 21,827 cases and 16,491 deaths from plague.

During the week ended October 22, 1904, bill of health was issued to the *S. S. Gordon Castle*, bound to Boston and New York, with a total crew of 41. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, and rat guards on wharf lines.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Suspect case of yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, November 7 and 10, as follows:

During the week ended November 5, 1904, the following-named vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

American steamship *Finance* for New York, November 2, with 63 crew and 24 passengers.

British steamship *Texan* for New Orleans via Jamaica and Mexican ports, with 44 crew and 28 passengers.

American schooner *A. M. Stammer* for Pascagoula, with 10 crew and no passengers.

German steamship *Bradford* for New Orleans, via Limon, with 39 crew and 14 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Brighton* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, with 22 crew and 4 passengers.